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10/720,848	11/24/2003	John J. Viola	63134/P001CP2/10309809	3611

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EXAMINER

DWIVEDI, MAHESH H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2168

DATE MAILED: 06/19/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/720,848	Applicant(s) VIOLA ET AL.	
	Examiner Mahesh H. Dwivedi	Art Unit 2168	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 November 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-54 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-54 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 24 November 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>09/01/2005</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statements (IDS) submitted on 09/01/2005, 07/22/2004, 05/18/2004, and 04/05/2004 have been received, entered into the record, and considered. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statements are being considered by the examiner.

Priority

2. The later-filed application must be an application for a patent for an invention which is also disclosed in the prior application (the parent or original nonprovisional application or provisional application). The disclosure of the invention in the parent application and in the later-filed application must be sufficient to comply with the requirements of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112. See *Transco Products, Inc. v. Performance Contracting, Inc.*, 38 F.3d 551, 32 USPQ2d 1077 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

The disclosure of the prior-filed application, Application No. 60/324227, fails to provide adequate support or enablement in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112 for one or more claims of this application. Accordingly, the examiner regards the effective filing date of the instant application to be the filing date of 04/29/2002 for the parent application 10/135878 claimed as priority as a continuation in part for the instant application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

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3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-2, 5-8, 10-11, 15-19, 25, 32-39, 47-50, 52, and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Michael** (U.S. PG PUB 2003/0070076).

5. Regarding claim 1, **Michael** teaches a method comprising:

- A) providing electronic access to a plurality of databases (Paragraph 37, Figure 1);
- B) accepting search information vector data from a user (Paragraphs 43 and 49);
- C) utilizing said information vector data to access at least one database of said plurality of databases to identify at least a portion of said useful data therein (Paragraphs 43 and 49); and
- D) utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data from said at least one database to access at least another database of said plurality of databases to identify another portion of said useful data therein, wherein said utilizing said at least a portion of said

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useful data are performed automatically without input from said user to direct access with respect to said at least another database (Paragraphs 43 and 49).

The examiner notes that "The system includes a computing system 21 in communication with a plurality of law enforcement agencies 22, 24, and 26" (Paragraph 37) is analogous to **"providing electronic access to a plurality of databases"**. The examiner further notes that "By utilizing Meta Data designator fields, an operator of the system 20 may search for individuals based on the Meta Data fields associated with each type of data" (Paragraph 49) is analogous to **"accepting search information vector data from a user"**. The examiner further notes that "Operators subscribing to the system 20 may query all data contained within the database 50. Thus, all data from all the subscribing law enforcement agencies is available to all subscribers" (Paragraph 49) is analogous to **"utilizing said information vector data to access at least one database of said plurality of databases to identify at least a portion of said useful data therein"**. The examiner further notes that "Operators subscribing to the system 20 may query all data contained within the database 50. Thus, all data from all the subscribing law enforcement agencies is available to all subscribers" (Paragraph 49) is analogous to **"utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data from said at least one database to access at least another database of said plurality of databases to identify another portion of said useful data therein, wherein said utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data are performed automatically without input from said user to direct access with respect to said at least another database"**. The examiner further notes that it is common knowledge that since Michael's database 50

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includes multiple law enforcement databases, that requested information from a user is applied to all of the databases in the system.

Regarding claim 2, **Michael** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein said plurality of databases comprise a plurality of law enforcement databases (Paragraph 37, Figure 1).

The examiner notes that “For example, law enforcement agency 22 may be the City of Dallas Police Department, law enforcement 24 may be the City of Chicago Police department, and law agency 26 may be the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)” (Paragraph 37) is analogous to “**wherein said plurality of databases comprise a plurality of law enforcement databases**”.

Regarding claim 5, **Michael** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein ones of said plurality of databases are geographically dispersed (Paragraph 37, Figure 1).

The examiner notes that “For example, law enforcement agency 22 may be the City of Dallas Police Department, law enforcement 24 may be the City of Chicago Police department, and law agency 26 may be the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)” (Paragraph 37) is analogous to “**wherein ones of said plurality of databases are geographically dispersed**”. The examiner further notes that since the databases may be law enforcement databases from all over the country, then they are “**geographically dispersed**”.

Regarding claim 6, **Michael** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein said electronic access is provided at least in part through a justice information network (Paragraph 39-41).

The examiner notes that “The computing system 21 also includes a database 50 for storing data received from the plurality of law enforcement agencies and their associated input terminals” (Paragraph 41) is analogous to “**wherein said electronic access is provided at least in part through a justice information network**”.

Regarding claim 7, **Michael** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein said justice information network provides information communication between a plurality of information management systems disposed at different sites for providing data processing functionality for associated ones of said different sites (Paragraph 37).

The examiner notes that “For example, law enforcement agency 22 may be the City of Dallas Police Department, law enforcement 24 may be the City of Chicago Police department, and law agency 26 may be the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)” (Paragraph 37) is analogous to “**wherein said justice information network provides information communication between a plurality of information management systems disposed at different sites for providing data processing functionality for associated ones of said different sites**”.

Regarding claim 8, **Michael** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein said different sites include sites selected from the group consisting of government offices, investigative services, and prison facilities (Paragraph 37).

The examiner notes that "For example, law enforcement agency 22 may be the City of Dallas Police Department, law enforcement 24 may be the City of Chicago Police department, and law agency 26 may be the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)" (Paragraph 37) is analogous to **"wherein said different sites include sites selected from the group consisting of government offices, investigative services, and prison facilities"**. The examiner further notes that it is common knowledge that the FBI is a government agency and investigative institution. The examiner further notes that it is common knowledge that police departments include prisons.

Regarding claim 10, **Michael** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise inmate information (Paragraph 55).

The examiner notes that "Although system 20 is geared primarily for law enforcement agencies and the transfer of data relating to criminal offenders, suspects or persons incarcerated by the law enforcement agencies" (Paragraph 55) is analogous to **"wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise inmate information"**.

Regarding claim 11, **Michael** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise suspect information (Paragraphs 37 and 55, Figure 7-8).

The examiner notes that “Although system 20 is geared primarily for law enforcement agencies and the transfer of data relating to criminal offenders, suspects or persons incarcerated by the law enforcement agencies” (Paragraph 55) is analogous to **“wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise suspect information”**.

Regarding claim 15, **Michael** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise public data information (Paragraph 45, Figure 7).

The examiner notes that “Charge” (Figure 7) and “Date of booking” (Figure 7) are analogous to **“wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise public data information”**.

Regarding claim 16, **Michael** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein said at least a portion of said useful data is identified by a confluence of search information vectors (Paragraph 49, Figures 7-12).

The examiner notes that “By utilizing Meta Data designator fields, an operator of the system 20 may search for individuals based on the Meta Data fields associated with each type of data” (Paragraph 49) is analogous to **“wherein said at least a portion of said useful data is identified by a confluence of search information vectors”**. The

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examiner further notes that “charge” (Figure 7), “HairColor” (Figure 12), “Identifying note” (Figure 12), and “RelativeFirstName” (Figure 12) all depict different meta fields or a user to search for.

Regarding claim 17, **Michael** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein said another portion of said useful data is identified by a confluence of search information vectors (Paragraph 49, Figures 7-12).

The examiner notes that “By utilizing Meta Data designator fields, an operator of the system 20 may search for individuals based on the Meta Data fields associated with each type of data” (Paragraph 49) is analogous to “**wherein said another portion of said useful data is identified by a confluence of search information vectors**”. The examiner further notes that “charge” (Figure 7), “HairColor” (Figure 12), “Identifying note” (Figure 12), and “RelativeFirstName” (Figure 12) all depict different meta fields or a user to search for.

Regarding claim 18, **Michael** further teaches a method comprising:

A) presenting said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data to said user (Paragraph 49, Figures 7-12).

The examiner notes that “By utilizing Meta Data designator fields, an operator of the system 20 may search for individuals based on the Meta Data fields associated with each type of data” (Paragraph 49) is analogous to “**presenting said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data to said user**”. The

examiner further notes that "charge" (Figure 7), "HairColor" (Figure 12), "Identifying note" (Figure 12), and "RelativeFirstName" (Figure 12) all depict search results presented to a user.

Regarding claim 19, **Michael** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data are presented graphically (Paragraphs 49-50, Figures 7-12).

The examiner notes that "By utilizing Meta Data designator fields, an operator of the system 20 may search for individuals based on the Meta Data fields associated with each type of data" (Paragraph 49) is analogous to "**presenting said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data to said user**". The examiner further notes that "charge" (Figure 7), "HairColor" (Figure 12), "Identifying note" (Figure 12), and "RelativeFirstName" (Figure 12) all depict search results presented to a user.

Regarding claim 25, **Michael** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data are presented to said user as a dossier of an individual (Figure 12).

The examiner notes that Figure 12 depicts all of the pertinent information needed by users about inmates and suspects in a table.

Regarding claim 32, **Michael** teaches a method comprising:

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A) utilizing a plurality of search information vectors to identify data in said at least one database relevant to a particular query, wherein search information vectors of said plurality of search information vectors are associated with a different search direction (Paragraphs 43 and 49); and

B) identifying confluence of search information vectors of said plurality of search information vectors with respect to said relevant data within said at least one database (Paragraphs 43 and 49).

The examiner notes that "Operators subscribing to the system 20 may query all data contained within the database 50. Thus, all data from all the subscribing law enforcement agencies is available to all subscribers" (Paragraph 49) is analogous to **"utilizing a plurality of search information vectors to identify data in said at least one database relevant to a particular query, wherein search information vectors of said plurality of search information vectors are associated with a different search direction"**. The examiner further notes that "By utilizing Meta Data designator fields, an operator of the system 20 may search for individuals based on the Meta Data fields associated with each type of data" (Paragraph 49) is analogous to **"identifying confluence of search information vectors of said plurality of search information vectors with respect to said relevant data within said at least one database"**. The examiner further notes that "charge" (Figure 7), "HairColor" (Figure 12), "Identifying note" (Figure 12), and "RelativeFirstName" (Figure 12) all depict different meta fields or a user to search for.

Regarding claim 33, **Michael** teaches a method comprising:

A) utilizing said relevant data for which said confluence of search information vectors are identified to access another database and identify data relevant to said particular query (Paragraphs 49, Figures 7-12).

The examiner notes that “Operators subscribing to the system 20 may query all data contained within the database 50. Thus, all data from all the subscribing law enforcement agencies is available to all subscribers” (Paragraph 49) is analogous to **“utilizing said relevant data for which said confluence of search information vectors are identified to access another database and identify data relevant to said particular query”**. The examiner further notes that “charge” (Figure 7), “HairColor” (Figure 12), “Identifying note” (Figure 12), and “RelativeFirstName” (Figure 12) all depict different meta fields or a user to search for.

Regarding claim 34, **Michael** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein said at least one electronic database comprises a plurality of law enforcement databases (Paragraph 37, Figure 1).

The examiner notes that “For example, law enforcement agency 22 may be the City of Dallas Police Department, law enforcement 24 may be the City of Chicago Police department, and law agency 26 may be the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)” (Paragraph 37) is analogous to **“wherein said at least one electronic database comprises a plurality of law enforcement databases”**.

Regarding claim 35, **Michael** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein ones of said plurality of law enforcement databases are geographically dispersed (Paragraph 37, Figure 1).

The examiner notes that “For example, law enforcement agency 22 may be the City of Dallas Police Department, law enforcement 24 may be the City of Chicago Police department, and law agency 26 may be the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)” (Paragraph 37) is analogous to **“wherein ones of said plurality of law enforcement databases are geographically dispersed”**. The examiner further notes that since the databases may be law enforcement databases from all over the country, then they are **“geographically dispersed”**.

Regarding claim 36, **Michael** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein said at least one electronic database further comprises a public records database (Paragraph 45, Figure 7).

The examiner notes that “Charge” (Figure 7) and “Date of booking” (Figure 7) are analogous to including a **“wherein said at least one electronic database further comprises a public records database”**.

Regarding claim 37, **Michael** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein said plurality of search information vectors comprise at least two search information vectors selected from the group consisting of contacts information, inmate

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information, suspect information, end party information, flow of funds information, initial contact information, and public data information (Paragraph 55).

The examiner notes that "Although system 20 is geared primarily for law enforcement agencies and the transfer of data relating to criminal offenders, suspects or persons incarcerated by the law enforcement agencies" (Paragraph 55) is analogous to **"wherein said plurality of search information vectors comprise at least two search information vectors selected from the group consisting of contacts information, inmate information, suspect information, end party information, flow of funds information, initial contact information, and public data information"**.

Regarding claim 38, **Michael** further teaches a method comprising:

A) presenting said relevant data for which said confluence of search information vectors are identified to a user (Paragraph 49, Figures 7-12).

The examiner notes that "By utilizing Meta Data designator fields, an operator of the system 20 may search for individuals based on the Meta Data fields associated with each type of data" (Paragraph 49) is analogous to **"presenting said relevant data for which said confluence of search information vectors are identified to a user"**.

The examiner further notes that "charge" (Figure 7), "HairColor" (Figure 12), "Identifying note" (Figure 12), and "RelativeFirstName" (Figure 12) all depict different meta fields or a user to search for.

Regarding claim 39, **Michael** further teaches a method comprising:

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A) wherein said relevant data for which said confluence of search information vectors are identified is presented graphically (Paragraph 49, Figures 7-12).

The examiner notes that “By utilizing Meta Data designator fields, an operator of the system 20 may search for individuals based on the Meta Data fields associated with each type of data” (Paragraph 49) is analogous to **“wherein said relevant data for which said confluence of search information vectors are identified is presented graphically”**. The examiner further notes that “charge” (Figure 7), “HairColor” (Figure 12), “Identifying note” (Figure 12), and “RelativeFirstName” (Figure 12) all depict search results presented to a user.

Regarding claim 47, **Michael** teaches a system comprising:

- A) a plurality of geographically dispersed databases, at least some of said databases controlled by different enterprises (Paragraph 37, Figure 1); and
- B) a communication system for allowing said user to formulate said query using multidirectional information vectors, said communication system operable to identify data directly relevant to at least one of said information vectors (Paragraph 49, Figures 7-12);
- C) said communication system further operable to identify data indirectly relevant to said at least one of said information vectors using said data identified as directly relevant to said at least one of said information vectors (Paragraph 49, Figures 7-12).

The examiner notes that “For example, law enforcement agency 22 may be the City of Dallas Police Department, law enforcement 24 may be the City of Chicago Police

department, and law agency 26 may be the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)" (Paragraph 37) is analogous to **"wherein ones of said plurality of databases are geographically dispersed"**. The examiner further notes that since the databases may be law enforcement databases from all over the country, then they are **"geographically dispersed"**. The examiner further notes that "By utilizing Meta Data designator fields, an operator of the system 20 may search for individuals based on the Meta Data fields associated with each type of data" (Paragraph 49) is analogous to **"a communication system for allowing said user to formulate said query using multidirectional information vectors, said communication system operable to identify data directly relevant to at least one of said information vectors"**. The examiner further notes that "Operators subscribing to the system 20 may query all data contained within the database 50. Thus, all data from all the subscribing law enforcement agencies is available to all subscribers" (Paragraph 49) is analogous to **"said communication system further operable to identify data indirectly relevant to said at least one of said information vectors using said data identified as directly relevant to said at least one of said information vectors"**.

Regarding claim 48, **Michael** further teaches a system comprising:

A) wherein said communication system recognizes a confluence of a plurality of said information vectors in identifying said data directly relevant to said at least one of said information vectors (Paragraph 49, Figures 7-12).

The examiner notes that "By utilizing Meta Data designator fields, an operator of the system 20 may search for individuals based on the Meta Data fields associated with each type of data" (Paragraph 49) is analogous to **"wherein said communication system recognizes a confluence of a plurality of said information vectors in identifying said data directly relevant to said at least one of said information vectors"**. The examiner further notes that "charge" (Figure 7), "HairColor" (Figure 12), "Identifying note" (Figure 12), and "RelativeFirstName" (Figure 12) all depict different meta fields or a user to search for.

Regarding claim 49, **Michael** further teaches a system comprising:

A) a justice information network providing information communication between a plurality of information management systems disposed at different sites (Paragraphs 39-41).

The examiner notes that "The computing system 21 also includes a database 50 for storing data received from the plurality of law enforcement agencies and their associated input terminals" (Paragraph 41) is analogous to **"a justice information network providing information communication between a plurality of information management systems disposed at different sites"**.

Regarding claim 50, **Michael** further teaches a system comprising:

A) wherein said different sites include sites selected from the group consisting of government offices, investigative services, and prison facilities (Paragraph 37).

The examiner notes that “For example, law enforcement agency 22 may be the City of Dallas Police Department, law enforcement 24 may be the City of Chicago Police department, and law agency 26 may be the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)” (Paragraph 37) is analogous to **“wherein said different sites include sites selected from the group consisting of government offices, investigative services, and prison facilities”**. The examiner further notes that it is common knowledge that the FBI is a government agency and investigative institution. The examiner further notes that it is common knowledge that police departments include prisons.

Regarding claim 52, **Michael** further teaches a system comprising:

A) wherein said plurality of databases comprise an inmate records database (Paragraph 55).

The examiner notes that “Although system 20 is geared primarily for law enforcement agencies and the transfer of data relating to criminal offenders, suspects or persons incarcerated by the law enforcement agencies” (Paragraph 55) is analogous to **“wherein said plurality of databases comprise an inmate records database”**.

Regarding claim 54, **Michael** further teaches a system comprising:

A) wherein said plurality of databases comprise a public records database (Paragraph 45, Figure 7).

The examiner notes that "Charge" (Figure 7) and "Date of booking" (Figure 7) are analogous to **"wherein said plurality of databases comprise a public records database"**.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7. Claims 3, 9, 12, 14, 20-24, 26-31, 40-46 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Michael** (U.S. PG PUB 2003/0070076) as applied to claims 1-2, 5-8, 10-11, 15-19, 25, 32-39, 47-50, 52, and 54 and in view of **Crites et al.** (U.S. PG PUB 2003/0126470).

8. Regarding claims 3, **Michael** teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein said plurality of databases comprise an inmate records database (Paragraph 55).

The examiner notes that "Although system 20 is geared primarily for law enforcement agencies and the transfer of data relating to criminal offenders, suspects or persons incarcerated by the law enforcement agencies" (Paragraph 55) is analogous to "**wherein said plurality of databases comprise an inmate records database**".

Michael does not explicitly teach:

B) wherein said plurality of databases comprise: a calling services database.

Crites, however, teaches "**wherein said plurality of databases comprise: a calling services database**" as "Each time an inmate places a call from a correctional facility, a call detail record (CDR) of the call is created. The call detail records of inmate calls typically include the name of the inmate (and/or inmate identification number), the inmate's location, the number called and the date, time and duration of the call" (Paragraph 5) and "the security threat group database server 210 obtains and stores Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDR's) for inmates from the DOC facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR databases 211" (Paragraph 25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Michael's** to provide information regarding criminal offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information from another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 9, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise contacts information.

Crites, however, teaches “**wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise contacts information**” as “Each time an inmate places a call from a correctional facility, a call detail record (CDR) of the call is created. The call detail records of inmate calls typically include the name of the inmate (and/or inmate identification number), the inmate's location, the number called and the date, time and duration of the call” (Paragraph 5), “The system may be programmed to automatically record the names of all inmates who call a telephone number that has been associated with a particular SECURITY THREAT GROUP” (Paragraph 25), and “Called Number” (Paragraph 77, Figures 3 and 4).

The examiner notes that a “SECURITY THREAT GROUP” (Paragraph 25) is analogous to “**contacts information**”.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Michael's** to provide information regarding criminal offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information from another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 12, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise end party information.

Crites, however, teaches “**wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise end party information**” as “Each time an inmate places a call from a correctional facility, a call detail record (CDR) of the call is created. The call detail records of inmate calls typically include the name of the inmate (and/or inmate identification number), the inmate's location, the number called and the date, time and duration of the call” (Paragraph 5), “The system may be programmed to automatically record the names of all inmates who call a telephone number that has been associated with a particular SECURITY THREAT GROUP” (Paragraph 25), and “Called Number” (Paragraph 77, Figures 3 and 4).

The examiner notes that a “called number” (Paragraph 77) is analogous to “**end party information**”.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Michael's** to provide information regarding criminal offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information from another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 14, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise initial contact information.

Crites, however, teaches “**wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise initial contact information**” as “Each time an inmate places a call from a correctional facility, a call detail record (CDR) of the call is created. The call detail records of inmate calls typically include the name of the inmate (and/or inmate identification number), the inmate's location, the number called and the date, time and duration of the call” (Paragraph 5), “The system may be programmed to automatically record the names of all inmates who call a telephone number that has been associated with a particular SECURITY THREAT GROUP” (Paragraph 25), and “STG code” (Paragraph 78, Figures 3 and 4).

The examiner notes that a “STG code” (Paragraph 77) is analogous to determining and storing “**initial contact information**”.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Michael's** to provide information regarding criminal offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information from another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 20, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said graphical presentation includes graphically showing details with respect to the relationship between said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data.

Crites, however, teaches “**wherein said graphical presentation includes graphically showing details with respect to the relationship between said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data**” as “the security threat group database server 210 obtains and stores Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDR's) for inmates from the DOC facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR databases 211 and attempts to determine whether there are correlations. Some of the correlations may be determined automatically” (Paragraph 25) and “The search can return any correlations between inmate telephone activity and known security threat groups or, for example, just that inmate's telephone activity data” (Paragraph 28).

The examiner notes that determining if there are any correlations is analogous to determining **“relationships”**.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites’s** would have allowed **Michael’s** to provide information regarding criminal offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information from another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 21, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said graphical details comprise a relative strength of the relationship between said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data shown using a line therebetween.

Crites, however, teaches **“wherein said graphical details comprise a relative strength of the relationship between said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data shown using a line therebetween”** as “the security threat group database server 210 obtains and stores Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDR’s) for inmates from the DOC facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR databases 211 and attempts to determine whether there are correlations. Some of the correlations may be determined automatically” (Paragraph 25) and “The search can return any correlations between inmate telephone

activity and known security threat groups or, for example, just that inmate's telephone activity data" (Paragraph 28).

The examiner notes that determining if there are any correlations is analogous to determining "**relationships**".

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Michael's** to provide information regarding criminal offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information from another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 22, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data are presented to show a relationship between said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data.

Crites, however, teaches "**wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data are presented to show a relationship between said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data**" as "the security threat group database server 210 obtains and stores Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDR's) for inmates from the DOC facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR databases 211 and attempts to

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determine whether there are correlations. Some of the correlations may be determined automatically” (Paragraph 25) and “The search can return any correlations between inmate telephone activity and known security threat groups or, for example, just that inmate's telephone activity data” (Paragraph 28).

The examiner notes that determining if there are any correlations is analogous to determining “**relationships**”.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Michael's** to provide information regarding criminal offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information from another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 23, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data are presented as an alert to said user to notify said user of a condition of interest to said user.

Crites, however, teaches “**wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data are presented as an alert to said user to notify said user of a condition of interest to said user**” as “a determination is made whether the monitored communications meet the qualifications for being flagged

as a security threat” (Paragraph 136) and “a designated party is notified of the potential security threat, and/or filtered or unfiltered report is generated” (Paragraph 137).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites’s** would have allowed **Michael’s** to provide information regarding criminal offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information from another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 24, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said user is one of a plurality of users to which said alert is broadcast.

Crites, however, teaches “**wherein said user is one of a plurality of users to which said alert is broadcast**” as “a determination is made whether the monitored communications meet the qualifications for being flagged as a security threat” (Paragraph 136) and “a designated party is notified of the potential security threat, and/or filtered or unfiltered report is generated” (Paragraph 137).

The examiner notes that it is common knowledge that a “**designated party**” (Paragraph 137) consists of multiple users.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites’s** would have allowed **Michael’s** to provide information regarding criminal

offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information from another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 26, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said utilizing said information vector data to identify at least a portion of said useful data and said utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data to identify another portion of said useful data are performed after an event for post-event analysis of data.

Crites, however, teaches “**wherein said utilizing said information vector data to identify at least a portion of said useful data and said utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data to identify another portion of said useful data are performed after an event for post-event analysis of data**” as “If a security threat group correlation is discovered, close attention to the activities of that security threat group can be paid” (Paragraph 38).

The examiner notes that investigating inmates an after discovering a security threat group is analogous to “**post event analysis**”.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites’s** would have allowed **Michael’s** to provide information regarding criminal offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information

form another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 27, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said utilizing said information vector data to identify at least a portion of said useful data and said utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data to identify another portion of said useful data are performed before an event for pre-event analysis of data.

Crites, however, teaches “**wherein said utilizing said information vector data to identify at least a portion of said useful data and said utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data to identify another portion of said useful data are performed before an event for pre-event analysis of data**” as “The information may be specific to a particular inmate or may be general and involve as yet unspecified inmates such as the location of a crime or an unidentified security threat group activity. Examples of such intelligence may include inmate security threat group affiliation, pending or prior drug deals, murder, extortion, or the like” (Paragraph 31) and “a determination is made whether the monitored communications meet the qualifications for being flagged as a security threat” (Paragraph 136).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites’s** would have allowed **Michael’s** to provide information regarding criminal offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information

form another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 28, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said pre-event analysis of data is utilized to proactively identify problems.

Crites, however, teaches “**wherein said pre-event analysis of data is utilized to proactively identify problems**” as “Using the present invention, a database of telephone numbers of DOC employees, contractors and other persons engaged in business on the DOC premises, for example, may be rapidly compared with inmate telephone activities to determine whether an inmate may be calling any such persons” (Paragraph 26) and “The information may be specific to a particular inmate or may be general and involve as yet unspecified inmates such as the location of a crime or an unidentified security threat group activity. Examples of such intelligence may include inmate security threat group affiliation, pending or prior drug deals, murder, extortion, or the like” (Paragraph 31) and “a determination is made whether the monitored communications meet the qualifications for being flagged as a security threat” (Paragraph 136).

The examiner notes that by identifying “pending drug deals” (Paragraph 31), a user is acting “**proactively**” to prevent crimes and problems.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Michael's** to provide information regarding criminal

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offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information from another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 29, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data from said at least one database to access at least another database of said plurality of databases to identify another portion of said useful data therein comprises pattern matching to identify said another portion of said useful data.

Crites, however, teaches “wherein said utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data from said at least one database to access at least another database of said plurality of databases to identify another portion of said useful data therein comprises pattern matching to identify said another portion of said useful data” as “While making a query the investigator can also display the following: How many other inmates are or have been calling the numbers that the specific inmate is calling, who they are, and where they are located” (Paragraphs 33-34).

The examiner notes that the process of identifying similar inmates with similar call records is analogous to a form of “**pattern matching**”.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites’s** would have allowed **Michael’s** to provide information regarding criminal

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offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information from another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 30, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data are utilized in automatically identifying an individual as a potential suspect in an investigation.

Crites, however, teaches “wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data are utilized in automatically identifying an individual as a potential suspect in an investigation” as “Using the present invention, a database of telephone numbers of DOC employees, contractors and other persons engaged in business on the DOC premises, for example, may be rapidly compared with inmate telephone activities to determine whether an inmate may be calling any such persons” (Paragraph 26) and “queries can be automated, and based on, for example, a profile, where for example, inmates with known security threat potential can be monitored more closely than other inmates” (Paragraph 32).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Michael's** to provide information regarding criminal offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer

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system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information from another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 31, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said at least a portion of said useful data comprises particular content of a communication selected from the group consisting of a telephone call, a video communication, and an electronic mail communication.

Crites, however, teaches “**wherein said at least a portion of said useful data comprises particular content of a communication selected from the group consisting of a telephone call, a video communication, and an electronic mail communication**” as “in general the systems and methods of this invention can be used with any demographic in any environment to monitor any type of electronic communication including, but not limited to telephone calls, e-mail, instant messaging, electronic chat, paging, or the like” (Paragraph 20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites’s** would have allowed **Michael’s** to provide information regarding criminal offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information from another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 40, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said graphical presentation includes graphically showing details with respect to relationships between said relevant data for which said confluence of search information vectors are identified and other data graphically presented.

Crites, however, teaches “**wherein said graphical presentation includes graphically showing details with respect to relationships between said relevant data for which said confluence of search information vectors are identified and other data graphically presented**” as “the security threat group database server 210 obtains and stores Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDR’s) for inmates from the DOC facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR databases 211 and attempts to determine whether there are correlations. Some of the correlations may be determined automatically” (Paragraph 25), “The search can return any correlations between inmate telephone activity and known security threat groups or, for example, just that inmate’s telephone activity data” (Paragraph 28), and “results could be sorted by security threat group codes” (Paragraph 100).

The examiner notes that determining if there are any correlations is analogous to determining “**relationships**”.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites’s** would have allowed **Michael’s** to provide information regarding criminal offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer

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system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information from another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 41, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said graphical details comprise a relative strength of the relationship between said relevant data for which said confluence of search information vectors are identified and said other data graphically presented shown using a line therebetween.

Crites, however, teaches “**wherein said graphical details comprise a relative strength of the relationship between said relevant data for which said confluence of search information vectors are identified and said other data graphically presented shown using a line therebetween**” as “the security threat group database server 210 obtains and stores Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDR’s) for inmates from the DOC facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR databases 211 and attempts to determine whether there are correlations. Some of the correlations may be determined automatically” (Paragraph 25) and “The search can return any correlations between inmate telephone activity and known security threat groups or, for example, just that inmate’s telephone activity data” (Paragraph 28).

The examiner notes that determining if there are any correlations is analogous to determining “**relationships**”.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching

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Crites's would have allowed **Michael's** to provide information regarding criminal offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information from another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 42, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said graphical presentation includes graphically representing availability of data related to said relevant data for which said confluence of search information vectors are identified and other data graphically presented.

Crites, however, teaches “**wherein said graphical presentation includes graphically representing availability of data related to said relevant data for which said confluence of search information vectors are identified and other data graphically presented**” as “the security threat group database server 210 obtains and stores Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDR's) for inmates from the DOC facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR databases 211 and attempts to determine whether there are correlations. Some of the correlations may be determined automatically” (Paragraph 25) and “The search can return any correlations between inmate telephone activity and known security threat groups or, for example, just that inmate's telephone activity data” (Paragraph 28).

The examiner notes that determining if there are any correlations is analogous to determining “**relationships**”.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Michael's** to provide information regarding criminal offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information from another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 43, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said related data comprises content of a communication between individuals.

Crites, however, teaches “**wherein said related data comprises content of a communication between individuals**” as “the security threat group database server 210 obtains and stores Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDR's) for inmates from the DOC facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR databases 211 and attempts to determine whether there are correlations. Some of the correlations may be determined automatically” (Paragraph 25), “The search can return any correlations between inmate telephone activity and known security threat groups or, for example, just that inmate's telephone activity data” (Paragraph 28), and “the investigator may listen to one or more calls, since all inmate calls are recorded and logged” (Paragraph 33).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Michael's** to provide information regarding criminal offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information from another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 44, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said related data comprises an icon representing a form of communication between individuals.

Crites, however, teaches “**wherein said related data comprises an icon representing a form of communication between individuals**” as “called number” (Figures 3-4) and “BNA” (Figures 3-4).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Michael's** to provide information regarding criminal offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information from another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 45, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) presenting an alert to a user as a result of identifying said confluence of search information.

Crites, however, teaches “**presenting an alert to a user as a result of identifying said confluence of search information**” as “a determination is made whether the monitored communications meet the qualifications for being flagged as a security threat” (Paragraph 136) and “a designated party is notified of the potential security threat, and/or filtered or unfiltered report is generated” (Paragraph 137).

The examiner notes that it is common knowledge that a “**designated party**” (Paragraph 137) consists of multiple users.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites’s** would have allowed **Michael’s** to provide information regarding criminal offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information from another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 46, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said confluence of search information indicates a condition for which said user has subscribed to alert notifications.

Crites, however, teaches “**wherein said confluence of search information indicates a condition for which said user has subscribed to alert notifications**” as “a determination is made whether the monitored communications meet the qualifications for being flagged as a security threat” (Paragraph 136) and “a designated party is notified of the potential security threat, and/or filtered or unfiltered report is generated” (Paragraph 137).

The examiner notes that it is common knowledge that a “**designated party**” (Paragraph 137) has to subscribe for notifications in order to receive them.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites’s** would have allowed **Michael’s** to provide information regarding criminal offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information from another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 51, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a system comprising:

A) wherein said plurality of databases comprise a calling services database

Crites, however, teaches “**wherein said plurality of databases comprise a calling services database**” as “Each time an inmate places a call from a correctional facility, a call detail record (CDR) of the call is created. The call detail records of inmate calls typically include the name of the inmate (and/or inmate identification number), the

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inmate's location, the number called and the date, time and duration of the call" (Paragraph 5) and "the security threat group database server 210 obtains and stores Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDR's) for inmates from the DOC facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR databases 211" (Paragraph 25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Michael's** to provide information regarding criminal offenders committing crimes in a first geographic area of the country on a computer system and method which enables one law enforcement agency to access information from another law enforcement agency allowing the simple transfer of data between the two agencies, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

9. Claims 4, 13, and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Michael** (U.S. PGPUB 2003/0070076) as applied to claims 1-2, 5-8, 10-11, 15-19, 25, 32-39, 47-50, 52, and 54 and in view of **Brown et al.** (U.S. Patent 5,485,507).

10. Regarding claim 4, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said plurality of databases further comprise a commissary services database.

Crites, however, teaches "**wherein said plurality of databases further comprise a commissary services database**" as "The commissary system is accessed from selected telephone stations of the premise-based telephone system by

entering a commissary access number. When the telephone station is connected to the commissary system, the user is prompted by the voice generating device to enter a personal identifier which the processor uses to access user status information stored in the memory device. The user status information includes, for example, the user name, account balances, and user class which determine the scope of the user's commissary privileges" (Column 2, lines 12-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Brown's** would have allowed **Michael's** to provide an automated system to process and determine commissary orders from incarcerated felons in prison, as noted by **Brown** (Column 1, lines 41-51).

Regarding claim 13, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise flow of funds information.

Crites, however, teaches "**wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise flow of funds information**" as "The commissary system is accessed from selected telephone stations of the premise-based telephone system by entering a commissary access number. When the telephone station is connected to the commissary system, the user is prompted by the voice generating device to enter a personal identifier which the processor uses to access user status information stored in the memory device. The user status

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information includes, for example, the user name, account balances, and user class which determine the scope of the user's commissary privileges" (Column 2, lines 12-41).

The examiner notes that "account balances" (Column 2, lines 19-20) is analogous to "**flow of funds information**".

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Brown's** would have allowed **Michael's** to provide an automated system to process and determine commissary orders from incarcerated felons in prison, as noted by **Brown** (Column 1, lines 41-51).

Regarding claim 53, **Michael** does not explicitly teach a system comprising:
A) wherein said plurality of databases comprise a commissary services database.

Crites, however, teaches "**wherein said plurality of databases comprise a commissary services database**" as "The commissary system is accessed from selected telephone stations of the premise-based telephone system by entering a commissary access number. When the telephone station is connected to the commissary system, the user is prompted by the voice generating device to enter a personal identifier which the processor uses to access user status information stored in the memory device. The user status information includes, for example, the user name, account balances, and user class which determine the scope of the user's commissary privileges" (Column 2, lines 12-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Brown's** would have allowed **Michael's** to provide an automated system to process and determine commissary orders from incarcerated felons in prison, as noted by **Brown** (Column 1, lines 41-51).

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent 7,039,171 issued to **Gickler** on 02 May 2006. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-54 (e.g., methods to monitor inmate communications in a correctional facility using a database).

U.S. PGPUB 2001/0036821 issued to **Gainesboro et al.** on 01 November 2001. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-54 (e.g., methods to monitor inmate communications in a correctional facility using a database)

U.S. PGPUB 2002/0069084 issued to **Donovan** on 06 January 2002. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-54 (e.g., methods to monitor inmate communications in a correctional facility using a database).

U.S. Patent 6,173,284 issued to **Brown** on 09 January 2001. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-54 (e.g., methods to monitor inmate communications in a correctional facility using a database).

Article entitled "COPLINK: A CASE OF INTELLIGENT ANALYSIS AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT", by **Hauck et al.**, published in 1999. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-54 (e.g., methods to monitor inmate communications in a correctional facility using a database).

Article entitled "Building an Infrastructure for Law Enforcement Information Sharing and Collaboration: Design Issues and Challenges", by **Chau et al.**, published in 2001. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-54 (e.g., methods to monitor inmate communications in a correctional facility using a database).

Contact Information

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mahesh Dwivedi whose telephone number is (571) 272-2731. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 8:20 am – 4:40 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tim Vo can be reached (571) 272-3642. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


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Mahesh Dwivedi

Patent Examiner

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June 02, 2006



Leslie Wong

Primary Examiner